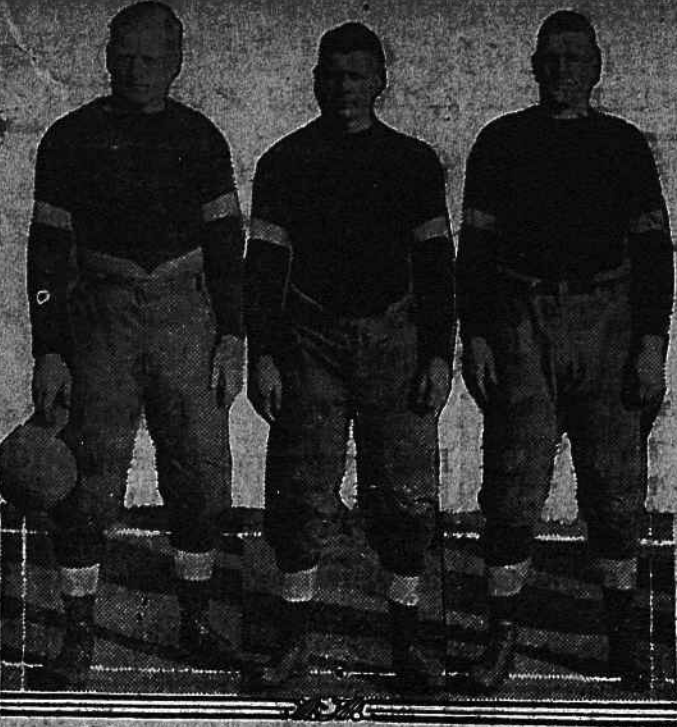


CORNHUSKERS MISSOURI VALLEY CHAMPS



Left to right: Captain Rutherford, Shields and Corey.

Nebraska University, three-time champions of the Missouri valley conference, seems to be on its way to a fourth successive triumph. The Cornhuskers have won all of their games this season. Captain Rutherford, fullback; Shields, left guard; Corey, left tackle, and Chamberlain, end, have been the mainstays of Coach "Jumbo" Steinhilber's roster.

BASEBALL SEASON NO MONEY MAKER AS REPORT SHOWS

Secretary Farrell's Annual Report to National Association Contains Information.

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Nov. 9.—Many interesting details in connection with the professional baseball season of 1915 which, for many reasons, was non-productive of financial benefit to those most closely identified with the national game, were included in the annual report of secretary John H. Farrell which he presented at the annual meeting of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues here today.

A resume of the business transacted by the National Association during the year showed that forty minor league organizations embracing 262 cities and towns in the United States and Canada qualified for membership in 1915 as compared with forty-four leagues representing 300 towns and cities in 1914. Ten of these leagues did not begin the season of 1915, and five of the thirty which started failed to complete their season's schedules. One of these was disqualified and the other four dropped out, their failure to continue being attributed mainly to the unusually adverse weather conditions which prevailed. In one league 105 games were postponed on account of rain in a four months' playing season.

Five thousand four hundred and seventy-two players' contracts were received, recorded and promulgated by the association during the year. One thousand and three players were released by purchase out of two thousand eight hundred and forty reported to the office of the association for release. Ninety-one optional agreements were exercised by National Association clubs. Six hundred and seventy players were reported for suspension and 236 were reported for reinstatement. Seven drafted players were claimed under the waiver rule and 738 disputed cases were adjusted by the association during the year. Seventeen players were drafted by the National League and a similar number by the American League.

Out of \$70,800 received by the association for drafted players the American League contributed \$23,400 and the National League \$21,950. In all \$129,557 passed through the office of the National Association during the current year for drafted players, optional agreements players and others released by purchase.

The following is a list of the players drafted by the major and minor leagues:

National League.
By Brooklyn: Reilly from New Orleans, \$1,500; Barth from Seattle, \$1,200; Prieste from Syracuse, \$1,200; Colwell from Vancouver, \$1,200.

By Boston: Blackburn from Indianapolis, \$2,500.
By Pittsburgh: Madden from Galveston, \$1,200; Blackwell from Lexington, \$500.

By St. Louis: Hiller from Durham, S. C., \$500.

By Chicago: Mulligan from Davenport, Ia., \$1,200; Wallace from Birmingham, Ala., \$1,500; Allison from Memphis, Tenn., \$1,500; Hogg from Mobile, Ala., \$1,500; Wright from Virginia, Minn., \$750.

By New York: Farrell from Portland, Me., \$1,200; Sharman from Portsmouth, O., \$500; Baker from Little Rock, Ar., \$1,500; Koscher from Toronto, Ont., \$2,500.

American League.

By Washington: Rondeau from Minneapolis, Minn., \$2,500.

By Philadelphia: Stollbauer from Peoria, \$1,200; Damrau from Portsmouth, Va., \$750; Ray from Greensboro, N. C., \$500; Richardson from Marshalltown, Ia., \$500; Seibold from Cedar Rapids, Ia., \$500.

By Detroit: Harper from Fort Worth, Tex., \$1,200; Fagan from Oklahoma City, \$500.

By New York: Piercy from Venice, Calif., \$2,500; Blodgett from Omaha, \$1,500; Ross from Chattanooga, Tenn., \$1,500; Shooker from Ottawa, Ont., \$750; Cable from Bradford, Pa., \$500; Love from Los Angeles, Calif., \$2,500; Brown from Topeka, Kan., \$1,500.

By Chicago: Lynn from Salt Lake City, \$2,500; Danforth from Louisville, \$2,500.

National Association Clubs.

By Milwaukee: Crichtow from Waco, Tex., \$750; Madden from Galveston, disallowed; Harper from

Fort Worth, disallowed; Faeth from Virginia, Minn., \$500.

By Los Angeles: Galloway from Denver, \$1,000; Jackson from Bloomington, Ill., \$750; Thompson from Lawrence, Kan., \$750.

By Salt Lake City: Mullen from San Antonio, \$750.

By Indianapolis: Aldridge from Erie, Pa., \$750; Kirby from Sioux City, Ia., \$1,000; Kerr from Fort Worth, Tex., \$750.

By Providence: McDonald from Houston, Tex., \$750; O'Neill from Utica, \$750; Thompson from Lawrence, Kan., disallowed.

By Louisville: Farmer from Nashville, \$1,000.

By Richmond, Va.: Ritter from Lewiston, Me., \$750.

By Portland, Ore.: Quinn from Syracuse, \$750; Halliker from Keokuk, Ia., \$400.

By Indianapolis: Humphries from Norfolk, Va., \$500.

By Lincoln, Neb.: Lee from Muscatine, Ia., \$300.

By Denver: Webb from Cornell, N. Y., \$300; O'Neill from Utica, disallowed; Harris from Marshalltown, Ia., \$300.

By Mobile: Ledbetter from Charlotte, N. C., \$300; Martina from Beaumont, Tex., disallowed; Harper from Fort Worth, disallowed.

By Atlanta: Munch from Charlotte, N. C., \$300; Thrasher from Norfolk, Va., \$400.

By Denver: Stevens from Tacoma, \$600; Howard from Gettysburg, Pa., \$300.

By Chattanooga: Eard from Suffolk, Va., \$400; Marin from Beaumont, Tex., \$600; Matteson from Troy, N. Y., disallowed; Kerr from Fort Worth, Tex., disallowed.

By Birmingham Ala.: Miller from Burlington, Ia., \$300; Singleton from Burlington, Ia., \$300; Muesel from Elmira, N. Y., \$600; D'Rourke from Wilkes-Barre, Pa., \$600; Webb from Hornell, N. Y., disallowed; Hauser from Evansville, \$600; Clair from Olean, N. Y., \$300.

By Waco, Tex.: Bittle from Rocky Mount, N. C., \$400; Causey from Savannah, Ga., \$400; Myers from Raleigh, N. C., disallowed.

By Houston, Tex.: Burke from Tulsa, disallowed; Citrano from Raleigh, N. C., \$300.

By Fort Worth, Tex.: Clemens from Tulsa, Okla., \$300; Burke from Tulsa, Okla., \$300; Woodall from Asheville, N. C., \$300.

By Shreveport, La.: Ferson from Columbia, S. C., \$400.

By Savannah, Ga.: R. D. Millinger from Cedar Rapids, Ia., \$300.

SERBIA FARM BANANZA JUST BEFORE WAR

Garden of Balkans and its
Valleys Are Some of Rich-
est Soils of Europe.

(SPECIAL TO THE TELEGRAM)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—"Serbia was just winning recognition as an undeveloped agricultural bonanza at the outbreak of the war, and the propaganda which the Serbians had pushed for years to attract French and British capital to their country was on the point of bearing fruit," says a bulletin just issued by the National Geographic Society, in which the economic condition of the Serbia of pre-war days is reviewed.

"Serbia has been justly known as 'the garden of the Balkans,' and in its valleys are found some of the richest soils of Europe, not excepting the 'black earth' belt of Russia and the verdant Crimea. Unlike Russia's black earth belt, which has been losing its fertility, so that some of the northern provinces are outranking those of the favored south, the Serbian lands have barely begun to give of their wealth to the farmer.

"The sturdy middle kingdom of the Balkans is composed of a nation of farmers—soldier-farmers, for every Serbian is a soldier—and manufacturing industry has hardly appeared among them. The fabricated products used

in Serbia; and these were only of the simplest and most necessary kinds everywhere in the land outside of the capital city, were almost wholly made up of imports by way of the Hungarian frontier and by way of the Greek port, Saloniki. The wealth of the land came from its farms and its grazing fields, and from these sources but a tithe was taken of that which might have been produced with the investment of the needed capital.

Poor Man's Paradise.

"Among other characterizations of this much-nicknamed country, that of 'the poor man's paradise' tells a fuller story than any other. Before the outbreak of the war, which by now has swept away crops, live stock and tillers of the soil, Serbia, throughout its length and breadth, was more truly a land of sufficiency than any other land in Europe. There was no problem of an urban or industrial proletariat. Ser-

gars were scarce and helpless poverty all but unknown. Even the Serbian agricultural laborer has been said to be as well off as the small farmer in England. More fertility of soil, and more picturesque beauty of landscape are found in the middle kingdom than in any other Balkan state.

"Pigs formed the chief element of Serbian wealth. They were corn-fed pigs, like those of our western plains, and were fattened in autumn and summer on the beech-mast and acorns of the western Serbian forests. Despite keen American competition and the unfavorable tariffs of neighbors, Serbian pork products found an ever increasing export. The pigs are mostly of a native breed, pure white or black, though some foreign breeds have been introduced during recent years. In relation to its population, Serbia possessed more pigs and sheep at the time of the war's outbreak than any other country in Europe, having more than

1,000,000 pigs and about 3,500,000 sheep. Goats, also, are raised in great numbers, and the favored Serbian cheeses are made of the milk of goats and ewes.

Primitive Methods.

"Methods of farming and stock-raising have never risen above the primitive in this land of plenty, which 'tickled' with the peasant's hog always laughs back with a harvest. Indian corn, the basis of the diet of the Serbian farmer and of the Serbian livestock, is the principal crop of the land. The normal annual yield exceeds more than 5,000,000 bushels. Important quantities of wheat, flax, hemp and tobacco have been regularly grown. In 1910, the sugar-beet was introduced into the crops of Serbia, and this new industry grew with astonishing rapidity, until it threatened a future serious competition for the best-sugar industry of Austria. All the fruits of central Europe thrive in the middle Balkan

Reprinted
by request

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

find "yours"

Get all the smoke-pleasure you pay for.
Find the right cigarette—a SENSIBLE
one that fits your own likes and dislikes.

It may or may not be Fatima

—but this will help you find it.

Tastes differ—in fashions, foods and pretty girls.

Also in cigarettes.

A cigarette that started out to please every man's taste would end up by pleasing none.

Most of us like our cigarette smoke deliciously cool and refreshing. The Mexican likes his hot and dry, with a nice little peppery sting in it.

Some men like a cigarette wholesomely, fragrantly mild. Others of us hunt for a cigarette almost as heavy as a black cigar.

Most of us want an "easy" cigarette—a SENSIBLE one, so that no matter how steadily or how many we smoke, we'll feel as fit as a fiddle. Other men, though, don't care about that. They smoke only a few—so they want a kick like a mule's in each puff.

All of us want our smoke "full-bodied"—it must satisfy that cigarette-hunger. But the cigarette that just fills the bill for you may not do at all for your next-door neighbor.

Somewhere—among all the brands on the market—is the one just right cigarette for YOU!

Maybe it's the very one you have now in your pocket—but are you SURE? Maybe it's some entirely different cigarette—it may or may not be Fatima.

But "find it!" Until you do, you're cheating yourself out of a whole lot of smoke-pleasure. Also you're wasting some money.

How to Find "yours"

To avoid blindly trying too many different cigarettes, ask yourself, first of all, this question:

"Just what do I like in a cigarette?"

If you smoke only a few every day, you may prefer a cigarette which is rather rich or heavy and "oily." Or you may like one which has a rather strong "oriental" taste with a pungency almost like perfume. Or you may want a cigarette with that noticeably "sweetish" Egyptian

flavor. But if you smoke quite often—if you would like to smoke whenever you feel like it and without any effect on the tongue or throat or any fear of a heavy or "heady" feeling afterwards—then you should choose some cigarette such as Fatima, a cigarette composed of all pure tobaccos of considerable aroma, mellowed by being aged and carefully blended to produce a fragrant and wholesomely mild, yet "full-bodied," smoke. And the smoke must be noticeably COOL. For otherwise your tongue or your throat will soon signal you to stop smoking so often.

If you will ask any Fatima smoker, he will tell you that Fatimas never make him "feel mean"—no matter how many he smokes.

That is why Fatimas are considered the most sensible cigarette by such a large majority of smokers. And that is probably the main reason why hardly any Fatima smokers ever switch! They like a sensible cigarette—and one with a good, pure taste to it.

But the Taste is up to You

All cigarettes are pure, but when it comes to the taste, nobody can help you choose. You simply have to decide for yourself.

Of course, Fatima's taste may not appeal to you. But most men who try Fatimas like the taste so well that they seek no further—otherwise Fatimas could never have won and held their enormous and growing leadership amounting to over one and a half BILLION cigarettes a year.

The one purpose of this advertisement is to ask you in a fair and square way to give Fatimas (50 for 15c) a good trial. If they don't happen to suit your taste, you'll quit smoking them of course. But if you like Fatimas as well as MOST men do, you'll be mighty glad you read this advertisement—and ACTED ON IT!

Below are two simple tests which you can easily make and which may help you find your sensible cigarette.

It may or may not be Fatima. But be fair to yourself and find "yours."

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

Largest cigarette manufacturer in the U. S., as shown by Internal Revenue reports.

Copyright, 1915, Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

TWO TESTS FOR ANY CIGARETTE

The taste of the cigarette—according to a leading tobacco journal—is up to the smoker. But there are other qualities that you should look for in the cigarette that you are going to stick to for your steady smoke. Here are a couple of tests that may help the average smoker to choose more wisely between different kinds of cigarettes.

The first test is for coolness, which means more comfort to the throat and tongue. Light any cigarette. Draw in a cloud of smoke—a small, ordinary puff is not sufficient to make this test. Hold it in your mouth for a few seconds. Let it "float" around against your tongue and throat. Now blow out the smoke. If the cigarette contains a high grade of mild tobacco leaves, combined in just the right proportion, it will always feel cool and smooth both to your throat and to your tongue.

On the other hand, if the proportions of having "smoked too much."

Clip out these tests and try them on Fatima.

FATIMA was the Only Cigarette Awarded the Grand Prize at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition

COAL COMPANY CHARTERED.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 9.—With an authorized capital of \$50,000, the Traders' Coal Company, principal offices at Welch, McDowell county, chief works at War Eagle, Mingo county, has been chartered here. The incorporators are O. L. Budden and R. G. Stuart of Twin Branch; W. P. Sinclair, of Welch; J. J. Huff, of Page, and E. M. Spangler, of Norfolk.

HOLDING EXAMINATIONS.

An examination is being held in Elkins today for applicants for certificates to practice medicine and surgery in West Virginia. Dr. S. L. Jepson, state health commissioner, is in charge of the examination, which will require two days.